

# The Delabash Express.

ROBERT N. HUDSON, Editor.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17.

## Opposition County Ticket.

For Auditor,

EDWARD B. ALLEN.

For Recorder,

C. H. BAILEY.

For Commissioners,

2nd District—BENJ. McKEEN,

3d " WM. BROWN.

## Opposition Executive Committee.

The Opposition Executive Committee for this county, are requested to meet at the office of H. D. Scott, in this city, on Saturday, Aug. 27th at 2 o'clock P. M. Important business is requested. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

—Messrs. H. D. Scott, James Wright, W. K. Edwards, John P. Baird and Robt. Thomas of Harrison township; John Clem and F. Mills, of Honey Creek; Willis Simpson and James D. Patey, of Prairie Creek; William Copeland, and H. O. Isbell, of Princeton; John E. Woodruff and A. J. Liston, of Pleasant; Luther Green and John Brady of Riley; Joseph York and Zolack Reeves, of Lost Creek; James Brooks and Henry Burgett, of Sevier; William Goodman and J. S. Caste, of Sugar Creek; W. H. Johnson and Robert Briggs of Oxford; Joe James and David Bippert of Fayette; and William C. Whitaker and H. B. Randolph, of Linton.

## The Harmonious Democracy.

It was thought some time ago that the different factions of the Democratic party in this county were harmonized, and that they were now, an united party. As long as the friends of Mr. Douglas remained passive, the supporters of the Administration supposed they were swallowed up. The Federal officers in this region never dreamed that the anti-Leocompton men would again make a public demonstration. They had implicit confidence in their power to strangle all opposing forces, and were sanguine in their ultimate triumph.

It has long been acknowledged that J. B. Otey is the bold representative of Stephen A. Douglas in Vigo county. There is no middle ground in his politics. He is an anti-Leocompton Douglas Democrat, and no mistake. He is the acknowledged representative of this sentiment in this section. Opposed to him are all the Federal office holders, Buchanan Democrats and milk and water politicians. Mr. Otey becomes a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the office of County Auditor, Leocomptonism takes the alarm and resorts to every stratagem to defeat him. The fight becomes one really between the friends of Mr. Douglas and the friends of Mr. Buchanan. It is, in fact, Leocomptonism or anti-Leocomptonism.

The election in this township last Saturday to determine how it should cast its vote in the County Convention, was active, spirited, determined. The full Democratic vote was polled, Mr. Otey receiving a very decided majority. This is evidently the political expression of Harrison township, so far as the different factions of the Democratic party are concerned. Who the other townships will go for, we suppose is yet uncertain. The Leocomptonites seem confident that Mr. Otey cannot carry one of them, and the Douglasites feel equally sanguine they will. Our neighbor of the Journal is enervating in his opposition to this exponent of Mr. Douglas in this county. While he pretends to advocate the claims of the Little Giant in 1860, he essays to strike down the most prominent Douglas and Davis man we have among us. Why the editor of the Journal is so hostile in his opposition to Mr. Otey, we are unable to determine, unless he is really, and at heart, a Leocompton Administration man. If he is truly a friend of Mr. Douglas, why does he not support Mr. Otey's friends?

There is no mistaking the cause of this quarrel in the Democratic ranks in this county. It is Leocomptonism or anti-Leocomptonism—Douglas or the President. If J. B. Otey is defeated in the Convention which meets in this city on next Saturday, then is forever crushed in this county the Douglas element. The Federal office holders, and the friends of the Administration will have their heels so perfectly on the necks of their opponents, that anti-Leocompton Democracy will be strangled forever in Vigo county—Administration delegates will be appointed to the State Convention, and the power that rests in public plunder, will have triumphed. There are many strange inconsistencies in this renewal of the war against the ardent friends of the Illinois Senator. We have thought the Administration men were sufficiently unrelenting—sufficiently vindictive during the last congressional campaign in this district, but if rumor is true, the feeling evinced at the Court House on Saturday evening, was equally as bitter. They declare they would sooner see the Democracy routed, horse foot and dragon, than to see Otey, as the representative of the Douglas element in this county, succeed. It is not a war upon men, but on principle.

## The Administration vs. Douglas.

Evidently the Administration has been "nursing its wrath to keep it warm" against Mr. Douglas. As the Little Giant's chances for the nomination of the Charleston Convention seem to be increasing, the war upon him and his friends waxed hotter. All the influence of partisan drill—all the power of party influence—all the force of competitive dictation, and all the influence of Executive patronage, are brought into requisition. Men suspected of Douglas affiliations are dismissed from official positions, and place of trust and profit are promised to those who exert themselves the more to cripple the prospects of the Senator from Illinois. Stephen G. Dodge, one of the most competent clerks in any department at the Federal City, is dismissed, for no other reason than because he is the friend of Mr. Douglas; and the telegraph announces the fact that the Governor of Indiana is at this time in Washington, pressing the claims of Gen. Lane for the Presidency. All over the country the battle cry in the Administration ranks is, down with the exponent of popular sovereignty. The minions of the President will find their way into every Democratic State, county and township Convention. They persuade, drive and purchase followers. From every Post Office in the land will go out P. M.'s, and their clerks, to do battle for Mr. Buchanan, in opposition to Mr. Douglas. They will carry on their work like famished wolves eager for a rich prey. They will obey the party lash with complacent willingness, and work for their master with heroic zeal—Throughout Indiana, from the lake to the Ohio river, will the Administration men be

They will not only endeavor to defeat anti-Leocompton Democrats for county nominations, but they will see that as few as possible of such men are permitted to attend the Democratic State Convention. The decree has been issued, and Governor Willard will bring home with him the necessary evidences of the fact, that the delegated vote of Indiana must not be given for Stephen A. Douglas. Anti-Leocompton politicians will manage this matter. They will cajole the young converts, and endeavor to convince the old that their hostility to particular individuals is owing to personal considerations. They will say the Douglas Democrat is unfit to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspires, when in truth he is notoriously competent. They will say he is not to be trusted as a delegate to the State Convention, when in fact he is precluded for his political integrity. They will have many excuses for their hostility to Douglas Democrats, but whether they are good or not, still they will make war on them; and endeavor, on all occasions and under all circumstances, to defeat them. Their excuses may blind some, humbug others, and deceive many; but the great reason, the real excuse, the propelling force that drives them to this war of extermination, is because they are Anti-Leocompton Douglas Democrats. Wherever there is a popular sovereignty Democrat holding office under the general government, his head must fall. Wherever there is a Douglas Democrat aspiring to official position, they will beat him, though the heavens fall.

In this "bellum pax rerum" the Opposition party has nothing to do, but look on. It is no fight of ours, but as our household is now enjoying a most profound peace, we cannot help casting an anxious look at the misfortune, and listening to the echoing war cry of our Democratic friends. Of course no one ever stood as a disinterested spectator of a fiercely waged contest. Human nature always takes sides. Human sympathy goes either to the one side or the other, and in this case we are free to confess that our sympathies are all with the anti-Leocompton Democrats. If it will do them any good—they have it.

The Democracy held their township Convention in this township last Saturday, and nominated J. B. Otey for Auditor and J. D. Bell for Recorder. It seems to us that this settles the question as to who are to be the candidates for those important offices, on the Democratic ticket. They are both as strong men as the Democracy have in their ranks. There was a decided and determined effort on the part of the Leocompton Democracy to defeat Mr. Otey, but the friends of the Little Giant rallied to his support and he was triumphant. Much excitement prevailed—hard words passed, but anti-Leocomptonism came out O. K.

We will review this bitter hostility to some gentlemen in a few days, and in the mean time we hope the Democracy will not continue so much "riled."

The State Fair, held this year at New Albany, from the 26th of September to the 1st of October, promises to be more brilliant and attractive than any held at the State Capital. The citizens of New Albany are zealous and liberal in their exertions to render this year's State Fair a credit to their city. The several railroads have made the most generous offers of their assistance to promote the success of the enterprise, and every facility possible will be afforded to enable exhibitors and visitors to reach the grounds conveniently and cheaply.

WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES WISHED FOR BY MEXICO.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, in writing from Mexico, says: "The tendency of affairs is growing more positively and directly towards a war with the United States. That is, a certain party in Mexico are bound by all their strength to bring about the occupation of this Republic by American troops. The immense contracts which were filled and paid for during Scott's invasion, the oceans of money then expended, the prevalence of law and order and the better times generally, have not been forgotten, and speculators here are not less anxious that such times should return, as the same class of speculators in the United States. The large sales of flour, grain, grass, and animals, and, in fact everything for cash, at greatly enhanced prices, are just as desirable now as they were then, and the beneficiaries there are working for a war now. They are the men who are constantly irritating these people against us, in hope to produce acts which we cannot overlook, and which we must avenge."

We notice that steps are in progress for the organization of a land company in London, with a capital of £300,000 sterling (over \$2,500,000) to be devoted to the purchase and settlement of lands in Illinois. The "Prairie Land and Emigration Company" state that a conditional purchase has been made of 250,000 acres of Prairie land, from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, "that when the sale is completed the company will not be in any way connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, or its affairs, but will hold the land by a direct tenure in fee simple." The scheme is said to be similar to that of the Canada Land Company, which was started in London some years since, and which has successfully established a large population upon its lands, and proved an extremely profitable operation to its shareholders.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S REPORT.—The Report of the Auditor of the State for the year 1859, has been issued. It contains a book of 194 pages, a list and profitable job for the State printer. There is something about the footings, however, that is not altogether clear or satisfactory to a person of an investigating turn of mind—especially if he is a taxpayer, has children to educate, and is a citizen of Indiana. The whole amount of the School Fund paid into the Treasury is shown to be \$385,39 75; while the amount drawn therefrom is shown to be \$366,228 58, leaving a balance of \$19,167 17 unaccounted for. It has been asked, and very pointedly hinted, "what has become of this large sum of money? Probably the State officers have the money broken down into politicians to whom it was loaned during the canvass of 1858."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Clipper, under the signature of "Indiana," says he will wager \$5,000 that Mr. Wm. King, of Fort Wayne, will win the match which he has engaged to shoot with an English nobleman.

The Memphis Appeal says Mr. Wm. Fairchild, his wife and child, while riding in a buggy near Union, Ind., on Monday, August 16, were all killed by the falling of a tree, which was thrown on the buggy, crushing them to the earth. A little negro boy who was sitting at their feet in the bottom of the buggy was unhurt.

The conference at Zurich is a highly exclusive affair. The great powers of Europe are calmly snubbed. Scarcely all past pacification processes, as the Philadelphia Bulletin says, the Emperor Napoleon does not submit the peace to a general European Congress. The war was a little matter of their own, and England, Russia, and Prussia must stand by to look on idly at the peace, as they looked on idly at the war. The representatives of France, Austria, and Sardinia are probably by this time assembled at Zurich. But while the three plenipotentiaries are sitting in the old Protestant Swiss city, Europe will be in a turmoil all around them, and they will hear from across the Alps the mutterings of the popular thunder in Italy. Will not the discontent in Sardinia, Lombardy, and Venetia, the disturbances in the Romagna, the revolt in the deposed Duchies, the insurgent spirit of the Papal and Neapolitan States, especially the proceedings at Zurich. Will not Garibaldi, Cavour, Kossuth, Klapka and Kisa, make themselves heard at Zurich? Will not England, Prussia, and Russia insist on knowing what is to be done, and insist on having something to do with the new map of Southern Europe that Austria and France are arranging? These questions arise naturally, and make the conference at Zurich one of the most interesting known in modern history. In a fortnight we may begin to hear the first formal diplomatic outgivings of the Zurich conference.

MURDER IN HENDRICKS COUNTY.—A fierce and fatal affair occurred in the south eastern corner of Hendricks county on last Thursday afternoon, between two brothers named Sawyer and two other brothers named Cooper, resulting in the death of one of the Coopers. The history of it, so far as we have been able to learn, is about as follows: For some time that neighborhood has been annoyed by thefts which have generally been charged on the Sawyer family, but the desperate character of that family made it unsafe to proceed against them legally, or to say openly what was believed about them. Within a few days some meat was stolen from one of the Coopers, and he openly accused the Sawyer "boys" of the theft. They pretty plainly intimated a purpose to thrash him for it, and went to a neighbor's, where the Coopers were at work with a thrashing machine, to carry out their purpose. A fight began at once between the Cooper who had made the charge and the Sawyer who had accused, in which the other brothers on each side interfered. The Sawyer brother struck the brother of Cooper with a heavy pitchfork, fracturing his skull and killing him in a short time; and Mr. Cummings, who ran up apparently to stop the fight was struck by the same man a violent blow that broke his arm and cut his head severely. The murderer escaped, but the Sawyer who began the affray was arrested and taken to Danville to jail. The other one, it was thought, would be caught, as his pursuers were following him close somewhere near the Bluffs.

The Douglas papers are claiming the result of the Kentucky election as a Douglas triumph. It is, perhaps, unkind to undecieve them, but we are compelled to do so to indicate the truth of political history. The subjoined extract of a letter from Hon. Linn Boyd was the platform of the Kentucky Democracy in the recent struggle, and on it they gave him a majority of 11,000—nearly three thousand more than the majority given to any other candidate on the State ticket. Will the Terre Haute Journal, and the kindred sheets, put this in their paper and smoke it!

By the legislation of Congress, it is clearly the right and duty of the Territorial Legislature to give adequate protection to the persons and property (slaves included) in the Territories; and I earnestly and most confidently hope that the duty will be so performed, and that no occasion will ever arise for an appeal to Congress on that subject. If, however, doomed to disappointment in this confidence, and from bad faith on the part of the people of the Territory, the rights of slaveholders should be disregarded and outraged, I trust that a very few will be found to deny that Congress belongs the power and the duty to offer just protection.

EFFECT OF "MORAL SCAMON" ON GAMBLERS.—A man from Louisville, Ky., who had lost nearly two thousand dollars at a gambling table in Memphis, Tenn., a night or two since, discovered late in the evening that his companions were not, like the Austrians, doing everything on the "square," drew a formidable looking dagger, and threatened the lives of all in the room if their ill-gotten gains were not immediately returned. This moral "saw-saw" had the desired effect, and the "golden fleece" was at once disgorged.

Under the caption, "Speed the Pirates," the Mississippi, the leading organ of the Democracy of Mississippi, copies an article from the N. Y. Herald, which states that several cargoes of Africans have been landed in the South. It introduces the extract from the Herald with the following remark: "May prosperous gales speed the honest 'pirates' in their noble mission to augment the supply of slaves to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. The wants of the Southern people, and the requirements of commerce, call loudly for more and cheaper negroes, and, thanks to the adventuresome slave traders, they are coming."

Meeting of the Emperor and Empress.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of July 21st, says: "The victor of Solferino is once more under the shadow of his imperial palace. Napoleon III. reached St. Cloud yesterday morning at ten o'clock. His Empress laid down her scepter and, like a simple, true-hearted, affectionate wife, was standing with her little child at the gate of the park, to welcome her husband from the wars. The meeting of the Emperor and Empress was full of tenderness. Her Majesty herself hurried into his arms, and Napoleon kissed her again and again; then turning to the little Prince Imperial, clothed in a picturesque representation of the uniform of the Guard, and who had wandered up by the side of his imperial mother, the Emperor caught him up and embraced him as only a father does embrace his child. The little fellow threw his arms round his mother's neck, and never tired of returning the kisses he received. It was a sight which could not fail to entail the sympathy of all who witnessed it, and many a stern looking man, albeit unused to the mild mood, was seen with a moisture in his eyes. Together with the Emperor arrived General Fleury, Gen. Ney, Prince de la Moskowa, and several of his military officers. After exchanging the most friendly salutations with all, the Emperor and Empress and the Prince Imperial drove on to the Palace, soon after which his Majesty received the Princess and Princesses of the Imperial family. At 12 o'clock the Imperial household at St. Cloud divided services in the royal chapel, after which the Ministers were admitted to pay their respects."

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DAILY EXPRESS.

T. H. Allen & Co. St. Louis RR. Telegraph Line.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 16.

Letters from Juarez, for constitutional government, just received here, allude with great satisfaction to the favor with which the decree for the nationalization of church property was everywhere received, even in the city of Mexico. Capt. Oldham, commandant of Her Majesty's naval forces in his visits to the city of Mexico, mentioned with gratification, the occasion of announcing that by order of the British government he would not enforce the measures heretofore contemplated for the redress of complaints, nor do anything to embarrass the administration. Gen. de Polled, at San Louis Potosi, has it is supposed, about 9,000 troops under his command, preparing to march on the city of Mexico. Arms and ammunition are constantly being received by the Liberals. Senor Mata, who has just returned from New York, has concluded a contract for materials of war which will, without unnecessary delay, be forwarded to Mexico. Whitehead, who was banished from Mexico, where he resided for many years, will soon return to England, in behalf of the British holders, and will exert himself to satisfy all their claims, the church property being the basis for the transaction, and by which it is thought millions of dollars will be realized for the benefit of the constitutional government.

It is not expected that Leide will make any preliminary engagements in New York, but will make the preliminary arrangements to be submitted to his government, for consideration. His contemplated visit to President Buchanan and Secretary Cass, with a view to a full and complete understanding of the situation, will doubtless have the effect of facilitating the negotiations of a treaty satisfactory to both countries. The British Minister, was at last accounted in Mexico. The dispatches for his recall having been received. There is such information in this city as justifies the assertion that the vacancy that has occurred will be filled by a successor friendly to the Juarez Government.

## Fire at Washington.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 16.

The extensive machine blacksmith and sawing shops of the Capitol extension works, were destroyed by a fire which commenced about half past three this morning. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The buildings were comparatively of little value, but the machinery contained in them was very expensive. The loss is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000. No insurance.

## From New York.

NEW YORK, AUG. 16.

The agents of the four lines have agreed on an advanced freight schedule to take effect on the 1st of September. The rates on first and second class western bound freight, on a basis of \$1.25 to Cincinnati, and \$1.80 to St. Louis, for first class.

We hear that a convention is to be held at Niagara, some time this week or next, for the purpose of establishing a permanent arrangement, when the present preliminary schedule will be confirmed, if not further advanced.

## Later from Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, AUG. 10.

The overland Express from Denver City, with dates to the 8th inst., arrived here this morning. A nugget weighing 56 pennyweights had been taken from New Mexico, and was being sent to the States. The nugget was discovered at the head waters of the Bayou Salado. Extraneous reports continued to be received from the new diggings over the snowy range on the Colorado.

The State Convention, which has been sitting at Aurora, adjourned, having formed a State organization, but none of its features are given. The boundaries of the State are latitude 37 to 43, and longitude 101 to 110. There was a division of sentiment as to the propriety of a State organization, and the Convention voted to submit at the same time, the question whether a Territorial or State organization should be adopted.

## From Havana.

NEW YORK, AUG. 12.

The steamer Quaker City, from Havana 8th inst., arrived at this port this morning. The yellow fever at Havana has become epidemic. A decree had been issued permitting the importation of live fish without the payment of other duties than the customary port charges. The Banco Agricola and the Credit Cubano banks are going into liquidation. The yellow fever at Havana has become epidemic.

The Quaker City brings Vera Cruz dates to the 4th inst., and from Mexico to the 1st inst. The Liverpool and London dates are to the 3rd inst., by mail, and to Thursday morning, the 4th inst., by telegraph. The following brief summary of news comprises the most important events of the week. There had been no further developments as to the Zurich conference. The continental news is of a pacific character. France was preparing for a general disarmament. The Paris Bourse closed on Wednesday at 69 1/2. The French army had been decimated. A new Indian loan of \$5,000,000 has been announced. The American Minister at Rome had attained four hundred dollars as compensation for the loss sustained by Mr. Perkins and his companions, during the sacking of Perugia, by the Swiss troops.

## Teane Election.

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 12.

Sixty eight counties give Houston, for Governor, 4,400 majority. Hamilton and Reagan are ahead for Congress. The Orleans was taken by the French, and the French army had been decimated. A new Indian loan of \$5,000,000 has been announced. The American Minister at Rome had attained four hundred dollars as compensation for the loss sustained by Mr. Perkins and his companions, during the sacking of Perugia, by the Swiss troops.

## Great Fire.

BOSTON, AUG. 13.

A fire at Lawrence, yesterday afternoon destroyed the United States Hotel building, the central Congressional Church, the new Court House, and one or two small buildings. At the same time, a fire broke out in the Union Church, some distance from the Hotel, which was partially consumed. The falling walls of the Hotel killed three men, named Stanley, a printer; Henry, an auctioneer; and Laylor, a woodman. The loss of the Hotel, which was insured, was estimated at \$150,000. The total loss by the fire, is estimated at \$150,000.

## From New York.

NEW YORK, AUG. 11.

The Post says it is understood, upon certain conditions which have been duly considered by personal friends, that Sickles will voluntarily surrender his claims for representing the Third Congressional District. The plan is to hold a special election, the contracting parties agreeing to nominate an Anti-Leocompton Democrat. The Queen took out 175 passengers, and \$1,400,000 in specie.

## Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, AUG. 16.

Flour is selling at 4.50@4.55 for superfine. Wheat is very dull at 90@95c for red, and 1.00@1.10 for 73@74c. Corn firm at 80c. Whisky is active at 25c.

The Eastern mail will, in the future, be delivered at the Post Office at 10 a. m., and 4 p. m.

Flora Temple is again the Queen of the Turf. She has beaten Princeps, who some time since vanquished her, three straight heats. On the 2nd heat, the time was 2:22, the quickest on record. At the conclusion of the race, which took place on Eclipse Course, Tuesday afternoon, nine cheers were given Flora.

A member of the North Carolina Legislature made a decidedly good "hit," a short time ago. A bill was pending which imposed a fine for selling liquor to free negroes, to which he objected, on the ground that "such a law would make them more decent than the whites."

The Madison Courier says it will support cordially Judge Otto if he is the Republican nominee for Governor, though it cannot recommend his nomination, believing that Brannan, Henry S. Lane or Morton would be more likely to harmonize the party and bring out its entire strength. It says Judge Morton is entitled to the canvass if he has any desire to make the race, and has no doubts but it will be accorded by all the aspirants.

AERIAL RACE.—Messrs. King, Allen and Turner are making arrangements for a balloon race, to come off in August, at Providence, New Bedford or Hartford. They will ascend in three different balloons, and see, first, who can attain the highest altitude; and next, who can travel the greatest distance without alighting.

From some cause or other, weddings are very bad for the eyes. The moment the knot is tied the bride's maid and two aunts and a mother rush into the "hall bed room" and have "a good cry" for hours together. Why a poor fellow's promise to pay "a young woman's board bill" should operate thus on the "finer feelings of our nature," puzzles us to divine.

During the recent trip of several citizens of Chicago to St. Paul, J. B. Drake, of the Tremont House, Chicago, furnished the ladies of the train with a good dinner at an eating house, whereupon they voted unanimously that that Drake should have a Duck.

The Professors in the new Presbyterian University at Chicago have accepted their salaries are \$3,000 each. Dr. N. L. Rich accepted the professorship tendered him, but declined for the present, the \$3,000. He says he is simply paid as the Pastor of the North Church, and his service is to be given gratis.

A Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of the recent commencement at Harvard, says that one of the young gentlemen, when he "spoke his piece," alluded to the conspicuous articles in the N. Y. Ledger, as contrasted with the elegant Literature of the Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Everett, author of the Mr. Vernon Papers, who was on the stand, "found it convenient to know his nose about that time."

One of the most gratifying circumstances in the late elections is the success of Emerson Rhineland of Tennessee, who again returned to Congress after two years absence. He opposed the Nebraska Bill, and the nefarious schemes of the Democracy that followed, introduced the resolution opposing the slave trade in 1857, and has always denounced the propaganda of the slavery men, and vowed his contempt for the party that gave itself to these uses.

Mrs. Bisco, who gave several entertainments in Leidenham in this city last season, died very suddenly at Ottawa, Illinois, on Saturday last week.—E. R.

Wonder if this is not one of her greatest feats in the black art. We have an interest in knowing—pecuniary.

In Ludlow, Mass., there is a young man of twenty-four years of age, blind from infancy, who has made with his own hands, a small steam engine, so small that he can carry the whole of it in his pocket, and get up steam at pleasure. He is also, a practical engineer, and has run on the Mad River Railroad, in Ohio, having, of course, some one for a look out. He is also, a thorough proficient in vocal and instrumental music.

A touching story is related of a Zouave, who had picked up a wounded Austrian and was carrying him out of the melee. As he was wading along, with the man upon his back, he felt something cold upon his neck, and cautiously looking around, perceived that the poor fellow, with a pair of scissors which he had contrived to draw from his pocket, was cutting off a lock of his preserver's hair to keep as a memento.

The Boston Post has a correspondent who was at Bowdoin College commencement, where according to his own account, he was "refreshed and invigorated by the renewed impressions of my youth, and the profound feeling of the oblique landlord of the Tontine."

## Letter from Kossuth.

PARIS, JUNE 17, 1859.

The subject of this letter has been forwarded to the Leeds Mercury, by Alderman Mitchell, of Bradford, England, a gentleman an intimate friend of Mr. Kossuth. It was written while in Paris, before the distinguished exile's departure for Italy.

My dear friend, The great country which created my tempt-tossed head for many long years lies behind me, and outward bound in my small craft on the stormy sea, with nothing save but my determination, which nothing can shake—that happen what may to me personally, either my country will be free, or else I shall know how to preserve her from immolation herself in vain.

I may become a victim; my nation will not become one. I may be instrumental in calling her forth to her awakened life. Can I not do this easily, I shall take care to preserve her future unimpaired.

Revolving in my mind all the noble delusions of friendship, all the consolations of sympathy, which I was allowed to enjoy in your country from many, many friends—from none more than from you—emotions throng upon me too strong to allow of words. By the Eternal, I feel myself as much a man as any mortal on earth, yet, while I write, a tear trembles on my eyelids, and I feel not ashamed of it.

It is the tribute of a grateful heart for benefits received. It is an offering that accompanies my most fervent prayers for the choicest blessings of God upon your country, your house, yourself, and those of your people whose kindness and sympathy poured the smallest drop of consolation into the wounds of my adversity.

If I succeed, I hope to see you, and many of you, in my own home, and no brother ever has a kinder, firmer, more devoted friend than I, and my people will greet you, or any of you. If I fail, you will say that I have fallen on duty's path.

If I am spared, but fail, I may see England again. Then, however, it will be a broken, feeble old man, that is cast on your shores, and few will be the days which it will be able to bear before its end.

"Come, come, come," the will of Him above us bids.

Farewell! Farewell! Ever yours truly, Kossuth.

## NEWS ITEMS.

For the Daily Express.

MINNEAPOLIS.

By H. W. FINE.

In the rugged Northern country, in a wild and lonely glen, Where the forest verdure covers The banks of average men; Where the Winnebago moccasins, Where the Sioux in the sun-light, Laughing play in the sun-light, Lovely Minne-ha-ha plays.

Laughing at the passing age, Back through departed time, Her Minne-ha-ha whirled, That went so rapidly through, And singing still as gulls, With her pleasant dell, In her enchanting language, She hath strange tales to tell.

O could we but interpret The language which she sings, And learn the wondrous stories, Which from the past she brings; Oh! could we read the legends The towering rocks might tell, That stand in silent grandeur Around her lovely dell.

But when that race was vanished, And to them no more came back; When the white man's plow had covered The last, lone Indian track, The voice, lone Minne-ha-ha, A wailing cry of pain, For the noblest of red men, Who gave her beautiful name.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Of Morning Star Social Temple, No. 35, on the

Death of Miss Thelma Williams. WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us, by the untimely hand of Death, our much beloved sister, Thelma Williams; Resolved, That in her death, this Social Temple has lost a most worthy member, one who was regular in her attendance, showing a deep attachment to the Order, and who was much esteemed by all who knew her, for her mild and amiable disposition.

Resolved, That in her death, her parents have lost a lovely and affectionate daughter, and her relations and friends have suffered an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the members of this Social Temple deeply and truly sympathize with the parents and friends in their bereavement.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge and that the Hall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased sister, and published in the city papers.

SALIE WOOD, ALICE VOORHEES, SALIE FRANKLIN, } Committee.

We are opposed to the Republican party for the reason that they seek to elevate the negro to an equality with the white man; allowing him all the privileges enjoyed by the white race; the right to hold office, the right to hold office, and the right to form matrimonial alliances with the whites.—Friend.

In the language of the immortal bard of Avon, we are "unhappy to be so kind," upon reading the above. "How this world is given to lying." And the paragraph quoted is a fair illustration of what Republican journals advocate. To have its authorship for the assertion placed, where and when was this doctrine ever maintained by the Republican party? Its whole signification of platform was it ever declared or by what Republican journal advocated? It is a useless waste of time to attempt to palm off in an intelligent community such assertions as these, when every body knows better than to be so easily deceived.

SEE "FLEET THE TRACK!"—A Mississippi County Court Clerk, having issued a marriage license for a young man, shortly after received the following note from him: State of Miss July the 5 1859.

Mr. Moody please let this matter stand over until further order. The girl has fled the track by her own Request and Release my name off of this Bond if you please.

A married lady lately consulted her lawyer on the following question, viz: As I wedded Mr. T. for his wealth, and that wealth is now spent, am I not to all intents and purposes, a widow, and at liberty to marry again?

A wee bit of a boy" astonished his mother a few days since. He had occasion to chastise him slightly for some offense he had committed. "Obedience," he quipped in his chair for sometime afterwards. "What's the matter?" "At last he spoke out!" "Mother, I wish you'd get me a new housekeeper; I've got tired seeing your 'house'."